seismic hazard models. Sequential radar image data sets acquired by well characterized aircraft or spacecraft platforms can be analyzed to produce interferograms which reveal geographically comprehensive cm scale terrain displacements due to earthquakes over large areas and in great detail (e.g. Massonett, et al, 1993, Peltzer and Rosen, 1995, Zebker et al., 1994). Interferograms are available for the Landers, Eureka Valley, Northridge, and Kobe earthquakes. Digital elevation models, especially when merged with seismic event location data and satellite image data, can reveal subtle landforms indicative of "blind" thrust faults and other tectonic features. Digital elevation models can be derived from spaceborne radar data in addition to traditional methods. Analysis of landforms using digital elevation data can help target ground surveys, especially in urban areas where cultural clutter limits use of other data types (Crippen and Blom, 1994).

Input to Hazard Evaluation: Data and results described above are typically published in discipline specific scientific literature. The societal value would be increased with greater interaction between technologists, scientists, civil engineers, and disaster management personnel. Cross-discipline meeting attendance, electronic media such as the World Wide Web, and the developing broader focus on natural hazards will improve the situation.

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